still be right, both in principle and policy. But tariff duties can never become a tax upon the consumer unless free trade in the same articles would lower prices more than it would lower wages. Dearly-bought experience has proved over and over again that exactly the contrary is true. Wages are always the first to go down under free trade, and they fall further and faster than prices fall.

It is an indisputable fact, which all candid persons will admit upon investigation, that under the Republican theory and practice of protection prices of all the neces-saries and comforts of life gradually and constantly decreased, while wages were maintained at fair and living rates-in fact, were gradually increasing.

But the cost of an article of food or clothing is of but small importance to the laborer who has no money and no work. If he has plenty of work and fair wages he can well afford to pay a fair price for food and clothing-especially so when the money he pays for his food and clothing stays here me in the American family. The millennium has not yet arrived. The exercise of the God-given right of selfdefense and self-protection is yet a necessity, and will be during your day and mine. This right of self-defense—self-protection—belongs as much to nations as to individuals. Our Nation, as one great family, has this same right of self-protection, and the Republican party thoroughly believes in exer-

cising that right.

The Democratic party does not believe in exercising this right of protection of American American American and American America ican wages, American products and American manufactures against European wages. European products and European manufactures. It does not believe in protecting our home market for our home products and home manufactures by such tariff duties as will enable our producers and manufactures to pay our laborers the American scale of wages. It styles such protection robbery," and declares it unconstitutional. It believes in tearing down all the defenses built around our home market by Repub-lican tariff laws. Congressman Wilson says it has begun the work of destruction, and promises the Chamber of Commerce of London that this work of destruction shall go on until our market is thrown wide open to the products of the labor of the half-paid, half-clothed and half-naked laborers of Eu-

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. We are not without the light and benefit of experience as to the results of Democratic "tariff-for-revenue-only" laws. At the end of eleven years under a Democratic tariff for revenue law, President Buchanan, a Democrat, in his first message to Congress, delivered Dec. 3, 1857, said:

"In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture and in all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and mousands of useful rs thrown out of employment and reduced to want."

Lay that statement alongside of the bitter history of the last nineteen months, and tell me if the lines are not exactly parallel. In August, 1893, another Democratic President, in his message to the extra session of

manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory as-surance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up

on every side."
Why? Why did financial distrust and fear suddenly spring up on every side? President Cleveland charged the Sherman law for the purchase of silver bullion and the coinage of silver dollars as being the cause of the sudden financial distrust and fear. That law was repealed, but the financial distrust and fear remained, and grew worse rather than better. Why? Simply because capital and enterprise distrusted and feared, and still does distrust and fear, the results of another Democratic tariff-for-rev-

This distrust and fear which is locking up capital, retarding growth and preventing enterprise is continued and increased by the continued threats of this same Democratic party that the destruction of our home markets and the destruction of our home wages is only begun, and that there are yet lower depths that must be fathomed by our wage-

earners and our producers.

The theory and practice of the Republican party touching tariff protection always have been-and will be on March 4, 1895, when a tepublican Congress will again take control -based upon principles of equity and exact justice, both to our own Nation and to foreign nations. These principles are plain and easily understood. Permit me to briefly state them and ask you if they do not meet the full approval of your best judgment and your conscience. But first:

TARIFF DUTIES NECESSARY. Our pensions, army, navy, harbors, coast defenses, salaries of Senators and Congressmen, civil officers of our national government, officers and members of our federal courts-all taken together require the payment of a vast amount of money-not less than from four hundred and fifty to five hundred million dollars per year. About one-fourth of this total amount is paid out annually to our soldiers and sailors as pensions. Does anyone begrudge them that money? If so, he is a Democrat. How can our government raise this vast amount of money? Only three ways are open to our government to raise national revenue: First-By direct taxes. Direct taxes are levied upon population instead of upon property. Hence, direct taxes must always bear with unjust and unequal weight upon the new States of the West which are increasing in population far more rapidly than in fixed and taxable wealth and property.

except in times of war, and then only as a last resort and necessity for the preserva-tion of the Nation. We want no direct taxes in the sense of that term as used in our national Constitution. Second-By internal revenue taxes. Interna! revenue taxes are discriminating and unequal burdens imposed upon our own peo-ple engaged in producing or manufacturing articles upon which internal revenue taxes are levied. Under Republican rule these internal revenue taxes were from time to time repealed and lifted from the people, until under the Republican tariff law of 1890 only five articles paid any internal revenue taxes, namely, liquors, tobacco, national banks, opium and bogus butter Even the Gormandized Wilson tariff bill, with its income tax attachment, will not

Hence, direct taxes are never resorted to

indred to one hundred and twenty-five million dollars per annum from internal rev-Third-The only remaining way for rais-ing our national revenue is by tariff duties. No Democrat will venture to deny that a large part-not less than three-fourths-of our entire national revenue must be raised

produce at the utmost more than from one

Tariff duties are charges made against the producers and manufacturers of foreign countries for the privilege of selling their manufactured articles and products in our

With these facts and definitions in mind we are ready to consider the Republican theory of protection. It consists of three First-Put on the free list products and manufactured articles which we need and

cannot produce or manufacture in our own Second-Put tariff duties on such foreign products and manufactures as will come in irect competition with our home labor, Third-Put high duties on luxuries and low duties on the necessaries of life. In raising revenue by means of tariff du ties the Republican party has kept three principles constantly in view, namely: First-To protect and uphold the wages of American laborers.

Second-To protect and stimulate American production. American manufactures Third-To protect, increase and enlarge our home market for our American prod-ucts and manufactures-to the end that our

Nation may become absolutely independent As I have already stated, under Repub lican tariff protective laws we had reached a point at which our own people here in our own country consumed 90 per cent. of all out products and manufactures-only requiring our producers and manufacturers to seek foreign markets for the small sur-

plus of 10 per cent. of our products and Who would not rejoice to see our home that our producers and manufacturers could find sale at fair profits for our entire prod-

market so built up, increased and extended ucts and manufactures, without the necessity of relying upon any foreign market for the sale of any part of their products and manufactures? RECIPROCITY.

Another and very valuable part of the

policy of the Republican party regarding tariff protection and tariff duties is the policy covered and designated by the term "reciprocity." I am persuaded that our people have hardly appreciated the immense profit and advantage accruing to our Nation from the inauguration of this policy. As I have already stated, one of the cardinal principles of the tariff theory of the Republican party is to open our market to the importation from foreign nations of such products and articles as we need and cannot produce here at home-or that we cannot produce in quantities sufficient to supply

our wants-free of tariff duties. Coffee, tea, spices and dye stuffs are familiar examples of products we need and cannot produce in our country. Sugar, of which we have never produced more than about 10 per cent, of the amount we annually consume, and nides for the manufacture of leather, of which we only pro-

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home consumption, are examples of articles which we cannot produce in quantities sufficient to supply our wants. The foreign nations from which we have obtained our supplies of these products have been in the nabit of imposing heavy tariff duties upon our breadstuffs, our meat products and our agricultural implements and manufactured articles which we desire to sell to those foreign countries in payment for their prod-

ucts needed by us. In the Republican tariff law of 1890 we said to these foreign nations: If we let your chief articles of export into our markets free of tariff duties you must let our products and manufactures into your markets free of tariff duties. If you continue to impose high duties on our products we will put like duties on your products. Under this Repub-lican policy of reciprocal exchange of trade the last Republican administration entered into treaties with most of the South American states, with Spain, as the ruler of Cuba, and with other foreign nations. Immediately upon the inauguration of this reciprocity policy our trade with the South American states, and particularly our trade with Cuba, was vastly increased at very profitable rates. The duty on our flour exported to Cuba had been \$4.75 per barrel substantially closing that market against us. The duty on our meats, fruits and farm products exported to Cuba had also been substantially prohibitory.

Under the reciprocity treaty negotiated under the Republican tariff law of 1890 the duty on our flour exported to Cuba was reduced to about \$1 per barrel, and our meats, fruits and farm products were admitted to Cuba free of duty. Under this treaty our exports to Cuba-especially of flour-in-creased with amazing rapidity; so that from practically nothing our exports of flour amounted to 900,000 barrels for the year ending June 30, 1894, and our Cuban market for flour was increasing at the rate of 100,000 barrels per year. This 900,000 barrels of flour required and furnished a home market for over four million bushels of our winter wheat it takes an average of four and one-half bushels of wheat to make one barrel of flour.) In-diana is a great winter wheat State, and is near to the Cuban market. Our millers were rapidly availing themselves of that market for their surplus flour. Our total exports to Cuba increased in two years from \$11,000,000 to \$24,000,000. Under our reciprocity treaty with Brazil our exports to that country increased more than 50 per cent. Within two years, and

were rapidly increasing. By our reciprocity treaty with Germany we secured free admission to that country for a number of our farm products and a special reduction of about one-third of the regular tariff duty on a long list of other products and articles. We also by that treaty again opened the German market for American pork and meat products. The Gormandized-Wilson bill of Aug. 27, 1894, repealed the law under which these reciprocity treaties were entered into, and

thereby abrogated the treaties. Immediately after this Democratic tariff than by the signature of the Democratic President-Spain imposed high duties on all of our products, most of them being absolutely prohibitory duties. Not a barrel of flour is now admitted into Cuba without first paying a duty of \$4.75; tariff duties are the present Congress, said:
"With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and ties now imposed by Spain will clearly show that the Democratic tariff law of 1894 has

g	against us:	the	Harket	OI	Cuoa	
ı		R	Reciprocity		Present	
В		Duties per				
8		432 1	100 Kilos.		Kilos.	
R	Flour		\$1.00		4.75	
з	Corn		5		3,95	
и	Lard				0.00	
3	Hams		Free.		7.50	
я	Bacon				0.00	
В	Salt beef				3.25	
	Fruits				3.25	
u	Fresh and tinned					
9	and salmon				2.30	
	Hay				.90	
	Beans		Free.		3.25	
	Potatoes				1.80	
	Codfish				2.00	
	Lumber (per M)				1.25	
					Marin Commercial Comme	
	One kilo is equal to a small fraction over					

criminating duty imposed by this Democratic tariff law upon sugar imported from nations which pay a bounty or export duty on sugar. Austria will speedily join Germany in her protest, because Germany and Austria produce and manufacture immense quantities of beet sugar for export to our country. The result will doubtless be to again close the German and Austrian markets to our meat products and other articles in which we were rapidly building up valuable and profitable export trade.

Do these facts tend to make you fall love with the tariff policy of the Demo cratic party? If not, vote the Republican

THE GORMAN-WILSON LAW. This bill is the result of a solid year of wrangling, bickering and disgraceful exposures of imbecility and corruption upon the part of the Democratic members of Congress-the Democratic party having a clear majority in both houses of Congressan overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives and a clear working majority in the Senate. Nothing harder or harsher can be said in condemnation of this bill than has been said and written by a Democratic President. In his personal letter to Hon. W. L. Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, dated July 2, 1894, and read to the House of Represntatives on July 19, 1894, President Cleveland said: "I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that in this crisis you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and a steady adherence to Democratic principles. * * There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. They are downcast un-der the assertion that their party falls in ability to manage the government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail, but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principles may be surrendered. Every true Democrat and every sincere tariff-reformer knows that this bill, in its present form, and as is will be submitted to the conference, falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which in its day of triumph, and which, in its promise of accomplishment, is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic success that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests means party perfidy and party dishonor. • • It must e admitted that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and promses or bear a genuine Democratic badge that does not provide for free raw material. In these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing depart from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsist-ent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free

porations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of prin-These words were written regarding this bill, substantially as it now stands as the Democratic tariff law of our country. On Aug. 27. 1894—the day the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill became a law without the President's signature-President Cleveland wrote a letter to Hon. T. C. Catchings, a member of Congress from Mississippi, from which I quote the following sentences: "I am more settled than ever in the determination to allow the bill to become a law without my signature. When the formulation of legislation, which it was hoped would embody Democratic ideas of tariff reform, was lately entered upon by the Congress, nothing was further from my anticipation than a result which I could not promptly and enthusiastically indorse. It s, therefore, with a feeling of the utmost disappointment that I submit to a denial of

list and the protection of tariff taxation be

placed around the iron ore and coal of cor-

"I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party, nor do I wish to avoid any responsibility which, on account of the passage of this law, I ought to bear as a member of the Democratic organization; neither will I permit myself to be separated from my party to such an extent as might be implied by my veto of tariff legislation which, though disappointing, is still chargeable to Democratic effort. But there are provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest tariff reforms. . . . "I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party, who believe in tariff reform, and who know what it is, who re-fuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war, who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the councils of the brave in their hour of might. "The trusts and combinations-the com-

munism of pelf-whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserve, should not be forgotten or for-Here, then, is a tariff law admitted to be the best result that could be obtained by a Democratic administration from a Democratic Congress. And yet is passes into the United States statute book bearing this legend, "This law means party perfidy and dishenor," stamped upon it by a Demo-cratic President before it became a law. And the very day it became a law this same Democratic President-to guard against any possible mistake r rading its nativity and character-attacher and to it bearing this legend: "This ! of dishonesty, treason an -11 not of pelf. I refuse to own bear my name."

the Democratic party ought to be continued in power? Do you believe it possesses ability to properly manage and control the affairs of this great Nation? But let us examine this law at closer range and measure it by what it is and what it does. One of the first facts disclosed by an examination is that it is an intensely sectional and partisan law. Look through its provisions, and you will find that the leading products of the solid Demcratic South are amply protected by tariff duties, while the leading products of the North and Northwest are either stripped of all protection, or the tariff duties are so lowered as to amount to mere mockery of

Rice is protected by a tariff of over per cent. Sugar is protected by a tariff of 40 per cent. Peanuts are protected by a tariff of 20 per cent. The hoop iron used in binding cotton bales is made free, and cotton bagging is also made free. But the wool and lumber of the North and Northwest are made free and wholly unprotected. A heavy duty is imposed upon the grain bags of the Northern farmer, while the duty on the farm products of the North and Northwest is reduced from one-third to two-thirds of the amount imposed by the Republican tariff law of 1890. Can anyone fail to see that this is an intensely sectional law, and therefore an in-

tensely unjust law? CANADA AND THE NEW LAW. Another view of this result of party perfidy and dishonor-this embodiment of treason and the communism of pelf-will emphasize the cause of rejoicing in Canada over its passage. Canada is an immense and fertile country. It is nearer and far more convenient to the chief markets of our Eastern seaboard than many of our Northern and Western States are. It raises immense amounts of farm products, which it desires to sell in our markets in direct competition with the farm products of our farmers of the North and Northwest. Un-der the Republican tariff law of 1890 we made Canada pay such a scale of dutiessuch a price for the use of our markets-as furnished just protection for the products of our own farmers, and fair protection of the wages of our own farm laborers, while at the same time we made Can-ada pay hundreds of thousands of dollars

annually into our government treasury. While I call your attention to the reduction of the protection of our farmers and their products by the Gorman-Wilson tariff law, I wish you to bear in mind the fact of her own, in effect prohibiting our farmers on the borders of Canada from selling their products in Canadian markets. Some of the chief farm products of Canada which the Canadian producers desire to sell in our market are barley, hay, hops, honey, eggs, onions, potatoes, beans and table vegetables. By this Democratic tariff law of 1894 the tariff duties on these articles are reof Indiana like that?

By this same law all Canadian lumber is let into our market free, and our Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin lumbermen are obliged to compete with Canadian lumbermen, without any protection. To prove that Canada appreciates the immense advantage given to it by this Democratic tariff law, and that it has good cause to rejoice over the stupidity and inability of the Democratic party in enacting such a tariff law, I only need to read to you two extracts from two of the leading newspapers of Canada. The Canadian Journal, published in Montreal, Canada, under date of Aug. 17, 1894,

"Canada has always sold largely of her forest products to the United States. The removal of the duties is certain to prove healthful to the Canadian interests, and it will place them in a better condition to compete in the American market. The hay industry promises to become more extensive as a consequence of the tariff legislation just completed at Washington. So, on the article of barley, the Canadian farmer will profit, and as a result of the passage of the Senate bill he is certain to get a higher price for barley this season than he otherwise would have received. The new American tariff on barley is one-half what it was under the tariff of 1890. This amendment is clearly in favor of Canada and against the United States."

The Globe, published in Toronto, Canada under date of Aug. 15, said: "The increase of the duty on hay from \$2 under the tariff law of 1883 to \$4 under the tariff of 1890 reduced the hay exported to less than half of its former proportions. In the years 1891 and 1892 the American farmer certainly had nothing to complain of. It will thus be seen that the American market the richest in the world, and the mos profitable in the world, is made easier to the Canadian farmer to enter with his products, while the Canadian market, by the Canadian tariff, does not give to the American farmer equal reciprocal privileges." Are you, men of Indiana, satisfied with

Another and very serious defect in this Democratic tariff law is that all tariff duties are by it imposed on the ad valorem basis-that is, a percentage upon the valuaspecific duty of so many dollars and cents on the article imported. The duties imposed by the Republican tariff law of 1890 were, as far as possible, made specific and absolute, thereby making it practically imossible for our government revenues to be defrauded and cheated by undervaluations of articles imported. That the ad valorem system of tariff duties puts a high pre-mium upon fraud, deceit and perjury is a well-known and recognized fact, and was well known to the Democratic leaders when they enacted this law changing all duties from the specific to the advalorem basis. We are not without good Democratic authority on this point. Hon. Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland's first administration, in one of his re

"Whatever successful contrivances are i operation to-day to evade the revenue by false invoices or by undervaluation, or by any other means, under an ad valorem system will not cease, even if the ad valorem rates shall have been largely reduced. They are incontestably, they are even notoriously inherent in that system."

THE SUGAR TARIFF. Prior to the enactment of the Republican tariff law of 1890 our country had imposed tariff duties upon sugar imported for our consumption, which duties amounted in the per year. This duty was imposed for the benefit of the sugar growers of the then

By the Republican tariff law of 1890 all

sugars up to and including sugars of the grade of No. 16 Dutch standard were admitted to our markets free of duty, while a duty of one-half cent per pound was imposed upon refined sugars. No. 16 Dutch standard of sugars covers all sugars up to and including the very best grade of unrefined light yellow sugar, such as is familiarly known as light yellow coffee sugar. It is therefore perfectly plain that a vast proportion of the total amount of all the sugar consumed in our country came to the consumer free of duty under the law of 1890, because a vast proportion of all the sugar consumed is of grades under and covered by No. 16 Dutch standard.

The new Democratic tariff law imposes a duty of 40 per cent, ad valorem upon all the sugars that came in free under the Republican tariff law of 1890. It is supposed and claimed that this duty on sugar will aggregate from \$65,000,000 to \$70,000,000 per year. The result is that sugars that a few weeks ago retailed in Indianapolis at twenty and twenty-two pounds for a dollar are now retailing at sixteen and eighteen pounds for a

This duty was imposed by the Democratic leaders for the benefit of the sugar growers of the South, in the hope that by placing this heavy duty upon the sugar consumed by the masses the Democratic party would succeed in retaining the support and vote of the sugar growing States. The recent action of the sugar growers in Louisiana tends to prove that the Democratic party will be mistaken in its effort to hold the vote of the sugar States. The reason is that this Democratic law repealed the bounty on sugar produced and manufactured in our country which was granted by the Republican tariff law of 1890. Under this bounty system the production and manufacture of sugar from cane and from beets was very rapidly increasing in our country, but the repeal of the bounty before the production and manufacture had reached a self-supporting basis will, to a very great extent, cripple and destroy this growing industry. Germany and Austria pay bounties for the production of sugar for export from those countries. A direct bounty is paid by Germany, and an indirect bounty by way of rebate on all exported sugar is paid by Austria. But the Democratic party is unwilling by a bounty to encourage and foster the production and manufacture of sugar in our country, preferring to put a heavy duty upon sugar imported from Germany and Austria under laws of those countries giving their producers and manufacturers handsome bounties. Is that consistent? Is it just? Is it Does it tend to build up our

FREE WOOL. The production of wool is a great and has been a valuable industry in our Northern States. It has long been a leading industry of Ohio, Indiana, New York and Michigan. The Democratic tariff law will substantially blot out the sheep-growing and wool-producing industry, because it makes wool free of all tariff protection. Democratic statesman, so-called, Democratic candidates and the Democratic press are excuestly trying to convince wool growers that the price of wool will go up instead of come down under with such a law as the result of a year's this Democratic free-wool tariff law. Proof standard money, with such restrictions and with work of Democratic Congress, to you think is clear and abundant that wool has steadily under such provisions, to be determined \$2.

declined from the day the present Demo- by legislation, as will secure the maintecratic administration took possession of our government. Messrs. Justice, Bateman & Co., of Philadelphia, one of the largest wool commission firms in this country, in a cir-cular issued on Oct. 1, 1894—after giving the decline of the various kinds of wool for various periods beginning with March 1, 1893, in tabular form-state that the average decline in the nineteen months from March 1, 1893, to Oct. 1, 1894, has been 37.08 per cent.; that the average decline since the passage of the free-wool bill-only thirty-five days-has been 7.24 per cent., and that on Oct. 1 American wools were practically on a parity with wools of the same kind and quality in the London market. In other words, since the Republican tariff law of 1890 was assailed by the Democratic party in Congress wool has declined over 37 per cent., and is to-day as cheap in the American market as the same grade of wool is in the London market.

In his carefully-prepared speech recently delivered at Jeffersonville, Ind., the senior United States Senator for the State of Indiana made the assertion that wool would within two weeks from that date sell at prices higher than prevailed at any time under the Republican tariff law of 1890. That statement called forth from the firm of Justice, Bateman & Co. an open letter, directed to Indiana's senior United States Senator, in which it is stated that the finest grade of American wool has declined over 39 per cent. since the present Democratic administration took control. This letter, which is dated Oct. 3, further states that the finest grade of wool in Indiana has declined over 11 per cent, since the passage of the Democratic tariff law, and is still going down, and that the best grade of Ohio weol has declined in the same period over 15 per cent., and is still

After making the Senator a proposition by which he can make an independent fortune in less than a month if his statement regarding the advance in wool is true, this letter contains the following statement, worthy your most careful consider-"It is exceedingly gratifying to learn that Americans are soon to have an advancing wool market, for under the new tariff law the only declining wool markets in the world are in the United States, while for-

eign markets are advancing, as you will see by reading the daily cable reports of the London wool auctions.' In contrast with the Democratic policy of putting wool on the free list, premit me to call your attention for a moment to the subject of cocoanuts and cocoanut oil. The boast and claim of the Democratic party is that it is in favor of free raw material. Yet we find in this new Democratic tariff law that cocosnuts—the raw material from which a valuable oil is manufactured—are subjected to the payment of a heavy tariff duty, while oil manufactured from cocoanuts is let in free and has a prominent place on the free list. Germany manu-factures vast quantities of cocoanut oil, and has heretofore very largely furnished our market, paying a reasonable tariff duty on the manufactured oil. A number of cocoanut oil factories have been established on our Pacific coast, particularly in California, on the supposition that cocoaruts would remain on the free list as they were in the Republican tariff law of 1890. These oil plants have been erected at vast expense, and their owners have purchased large quantities—not less than a hundred thousand tons—of cocoanuts for the pur-pose of manufacturing them into cil. The duty now imposed by this Democratic tariff law upon the raw material—the co-coanuts—will bankrupt the oil factories and drive them out of business, giving the monopoly of cocoanut oil to the German manufacturers, who are now permitted by the Congress of the Democratic party to sell it in our country free of duty.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES ON LUXU-I have already stated that one of the cardinal principles of Republican tariff protection is to impose heavy tariff duties on luxuries and the lowest possible duties on the necessaries of life. The Democratic party, in this new tariff law, has pursued exactly the opposite course. It has imposed heavy tariff duties on sugar and rice, and at the same time has greatly reduced the tariff duties on luxuries-articles only used

In the Republican tariff law of 1890 the duty on opium prepared for smoking was \$12 per pound. It was, and was designed to be, as nearly prohibitory as possible. The new Democratic law reduces the duty to \$6 per pound. The same Democratic tariff law—which the Democratic President characterizes as the result of perfidy, treason and the communism of pelf-very greatly reduces the tariff duties on fine Havana cigars, imported brandies, ostrich feathers, fine laces, tapestries and embroideries, silks, slik velvets, silk plushes, kid gloves and velvet carpets.

Will these reductions in tarff duties help you men of Indiana much? Will they help our laboring men to make the two ends of the year meet without debt and without want? What a comfort it will be to our laborers who have scant work and falling wages to know that the rich can get their luxuries cheaper now than they could under the Republican tariff law, which kept all industries prosperous and thriving and made labor steady and abundant at good living wages!

Do you love the Democratic party and the results of its administration of our national government? This Democratic tariff law imposes an income tax of 2 per cent. upon all incomes over four thousand dollars. This is a discriminating tax. It is class taxation in one of its most objectionable forms. It is communistic in its purpose and tendency. It offers a premium upon fraud and per-

No such income tax would be at all necessary under any tariff law affording just and fair protection to American wages, American industries, and American manu-Such a tax, and many other heavy and unequal burdens, were most rightfully imposed upon our people in the dark days when our Nation was struggling for its life. Let your memory run back to those days, and tell me, men of Indiana, was the

Democratic party then in favor of an in-

THE SURPLUS AND THE DEFICIT. Democratic speakers and the Democratic press have much to say about Democratic aggregate to from \$55,000,000 to \$60,000,000 economy. On careful examination it will be found to consist chiefly, in fact, wholly, in paring down pensions and striking from the pension rolls the names of veterans who helped to save our Nation, and to whom no dollar in pensions is a gratuity, but is the payment of a most sacred debt. In all other respects the present administration has been lavish and luxuriant in its expenditures. While our national income has been falling short of our expenditures at the rate of from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000 per year, this Democratic administration has largely increased the salaries of almost every representative of our government in foreign nations. At the very time we had to increase our national debt by issuing interest-bearing bonds for the purpose of borrowing \$50,000,000 to keep up the running expenses of the government this Democratic Congress largely increased the salaries of most of our consular and diplomatic representatives in foreign nations, and increased largely many official

salaries here at home. As to the much-talked-about surplus, have this to say: When President Cleveland entered upon his first administration he found in the treasury a surplus of \$159,-000,000. When Cleveland's first administration ended there was a surplus in the treasury of \$183,000,000. When the last Republican administration ended there was a surplus of \$124,000,000 in the treasury-\$59,000,000 less than it was at the close of Cleveland's first administration. But Cleveland's first administration only paid \$143,000,000 of our national debt, while the last Republican administration paid off \$259,074,200 of our interest-bearing national debt. Hence the last Republican administration paid off \$116,074,-200 more of our national debt than was paid off during Cleveland's first administration, and even then left a surplus of \$124,-000,000 in the United States treasury. But how is it now? Within the nineteen

months last past our national debt has been increased over \$50,000,000, and the deficit is rapidly increasing. During one single quarter of the last fiscal year our national in-come lacked \$18,000,000 of being equal to our national expenditures for the same period These are facts as shown by the records. Is the Democratic party competent to manage the affairs of this government? And do you desire to continue it in power? What our country needs is rest from tariff tinkering-rest from tariff agitation. But President Cleveland and Congressman tell us to be no rest-no cessation tariff agitation. The baleful work of destroying our home markets, crippling our home industries and scaling our home wages is to go on and on as long as the Democratic party remains in power. Do you like that outlook? If not, hurl the Democratic party from power by your votes

OUR MONEY. Our currency is ample and abundant. It is the best and safest currency any nation on earth ever possessed. The Republican party believes in keeping it so. It believes in gold, silver and paper moneyall kept at precisely the same value. It does not believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at such an unequal and unjust ratio to gold as would inevitably drive gold to a premium and disarrange our entire monetary system. But the Republican party does believe in and demands the use of both gold and silver as

nance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times

The Republican party believes, and always has believed, that the interests of the producers, farmers and laborers of our country demand that every dollar, whether paper or coin, issued by our government shall be as good as any other dollar. But no matter how good and how abundant our money may be, new enterprises will not be iraugurated and present enterprises will languish just so long as tariff tinkering and agitation continue. Capital is timid. It will remain in its safe retreat in the banks until our country is rescued from the control of the Democratic party, and until the dark clouds with which that party has enveloped us are dispelled. Before I leave the tariff question—which is, and ought to be, the chief question of this campaign party is reserved. campaign-permit me to ask you three

First-Why is it that England and the other European nations always rejoice over tariff laws enacted by the Democratic party, and are always hostile to tariff laws enacted by the Republican party? This is a fact no honest Democrat will venture to dispute. Why is it? Stop and think before you vote. Are England and these other foreign nations anxious for the prosperity of the United States? Are they seeking our growth, our development, our best interests, or are they seeking their own interests and advancement at our expense? Are they earnestly striving to build up and foster our government, our produc-tion and our manufactures, or their own governments, their own productions and their own manufactures? They favor the Democratic tariff laws because Democratic tariff laws favor them.
They hate Republican tariff laws because Republican tariff laws uphold, cherish and

protect American wages, American productions and American manufactures. Second-Are wages for all kinds of labor land and all other European countries? If No honest and intelligent man will at-tempt to deny the fact that wages in the various departments of manual labor are from 33 per cent. to 150 per cent. higher in the United States than they are in Engand and other European countries.

The statesmen of England, France and Germany frankly admit that the Republican system of tariff protection is largely instrumental in upholding American wages far above European wages. The Democratic leaders dislike to admit this patent fact, but, when forced to admit it, utterly fail to account for it on any other theory than that American wages are kept up by Republican tariff protection. Third-Can American farmers, producers and manufacturers continue to pay American rates of wages if they are obliged to sell their products in direct and unprotected competition with like products of the low wages of Europe?

This question bears its answer on its face. If our producers and manufacturers are obliged to sell their products at European prices they can only pay their laborers European wages. Weigh and consider these matters, and tell me, voters of Indiana, is it not for your interest to uphold the Republican party in its protective tariff system? The foreign policy of the present adminstration has been weak, humiliating and disgraceful. The Hawaiian episode, with its persistent, disgusting and un-American attempt upon the part of this Democratic administration to reinstate bloodthirsty Queen Liliuokalani upon a throne from which her own people had rightfully ban-ished her in their determination to estab-lish a free republican government has made our Nation ridiculous in the eyes of all civilized nations.

The treatment accorded by this Democratic administration to the representatives of our government in the Bering sea arbitration was extremely narrow minded, un-diplomatic and humiliating. It is quite evi-dent that, actuated by spite and jealousy, the present administration would have been entirely willing to have seen the arbitration result in disaster to our government That it was measurably successful in the protection of our interests in the seal fur industry was in spite of, rather than by any aid extended by, the present administration.

THE GERRYMANDER. The voters of Indiana have a double incentive to rescue our State, as well as our nation, from Democratic control by the largest majority ever recorded in our State Not only are your wages, your prosperity, your home industries at stake, but in Indiana the right of every voter to equal power with every other voter at the ballot box is also at stake. By the present Democratic apportionment law a large per-centage of the voters of Indiana are, in effect, disfranchised. Under this law it only requires 3,860 Democratic votes to elect a Democratic representative to our State Legislature, while

it requires, 7,990 Republican votes to elect a Republican representative.
It only requires 7,727 Democratic votes to elect a State Senator, while it requires 15,-85 Republican votes to elect a Republican Under the Democratic congressional apportionment it only requires 23,885 votes to elect a Democratic member of Congress, while it requires 127,807 votes to elect a Republican Congressman.

Such a law requires no word of condemna tion from me. It bears upon its face the indelible stamp of wrong and infamy. Men of Indiana, right this wrong easting such a majority of votes for the Republican ticket as will overcome this unjust law, and will make you once more free and equal at the ballot box. The statement is made by Democratic speakers—some of them Democratic office-holders of high rank, who ought to know better, and probably do know better—that the State debt of Indiana is a Republican debt, created by the Republican party while in control of the State government. That statement is untrue. Its falsity is easily proved by the official records of the State. From January, 1844, to January, 1861, Indiana was ruled by the Democratic party. Our Governors during those sixteen years were Whitcomb, Wright, Willard and Ham-mond. The State debt incurred during

\$10,179,276. That was a Democratic State From January, 1861, to January, 1871, Indiana was ruled by the Republican party, excepting one Democratic Legislature, which tried its best to bankrupt the State and destroy its credit by withholding ap-propriations. Oliver 1. Morton and Conrad Baker, men whose names will never fade from the memory of the people of Indiana, were our Governor during these ten historic

Lane took possession of his office, was

During these ten years-1861 to 1871-the State of Indiana, under the control of the Republican party, paid all interest prompty and reduced the State debt.from \$10,179,-67 to \$4.167.507.

From January, 1871, to January, 1881, the State of Indiana was chiefly controlled by the Democratic party, under the lead of Governors Hendricks, Williams and Gray. From January, 1871, to January, 1881, the State debt increased \$830.671, leaving a total debt at the close of 1889 of \$4,998,178. From January, 1881, to January, 1885, the Republican party again ruled Indiana, and the State debt during that four years was decreased \$121,570, leaving the total State debt on Jan. 1, 1885, \$4,876,608.
Since Jan. 1, 1885, Democratic Legislatures have ruled the State of Indiana, and our State debt is now \$8,830,615. In the single year of 1889 \$1,770,000 was borrowed by the State of Indiana to carry on the State government, pay its ordinary expenditures and pay interest on its State debt. Since 1889 the United States government refunded to Indiana about \$700,000 paid by Indiana in direct taxes imposed upon our State by the United States government during the war. This money went into the

entire amount which our Democratic Gov-ernor is claiming his administration has paid out upon the State debt by way of reduction. During the sixteen years of Democratic rule-from 1844 to 1861—the Democratic leaders and politicians of Indiana robbed the common school fund of our State of 1,252,-338 acres of swamp land donated to the State by Congress for the benefit of the common school fund. This land was worth at least \$2,000,000, and to-day constitutes some of the very best farming lands of the State. Yet the school fund never received one penny from this munificent donation. It was during the last half of this period that a Democratic Supreme Court paralyzed

and well-nigh destroyed our free school sys-

tem by holding that the people of a town-

State treasury, and constitutes almost the

ship could not tax themselves to pay teachers in their free schools. Are you satisfied with the results of Demeratic control? It has passed a tariff law which is satisfactory to no one, excepting the producers and manufacturers of Enggland and other foreign nations. Its tariff law reopens furnaces and gives an impetus to textile industries in England, while it banks furnaces, scales wages and paralyzes industries here at home. After nearly two years of agitation, financial distrust and untold loss, the leaders of the Democratic party assure us that they have only begun their work of destruction-that agitation, doubt and unrest must continue, and that the bottom of the pit of Democratic tariff reform is far down below the depth to which we have already fallen.

Are not these Democratic leaders incom-

petent to conduct the affairs of this great

nation? Think, compare, and then vote.

Is Your Watch Running? If not, take it to J. C. SIPE, Room 4. Old Sentinel Building, and he will put it in first-class order, no matter what is wrong with it, and guarantee it for one year for

OLD SOLDIERS' PERILS

DAYTON DIVE-KEEPERS ROB AND KILL DECREPIT VETERANS.

Public Officials Unable to Cope With Criminals, Who Defy the Law-A Shocking State of Affairs.

Dayton (O.) Letter, in New York Commer-

cial Advertiser. It is hard work to exaggerate the condition of affairs in Harrison township. Everybody spoken to will admit that veterans are robbed and murdered from the Soldiers' Home with great regularity. Even the keepers of these earthly hells will say there is a deal of bad usage of the soldier but, of course, it did not occur in their joints. These proprietors are, as a class, the greatest set of liars and bunco people one wants to meet. They will greet you with a smile as soft and as sweet as a springtime zephyr and three minutes later give dope in a

glass of whisky. In Harrison township some of the bestknown crooks in the land dwell. Men and women are there whose pictures hang in many of the large rogues' galleries of the land. Every day they are committing crimes and building up fortunes for themselves from the worn-out decreptt old soldier, who goes to the home to find a refuge. Death lurks everywhere and the very air is filled with devils. No better comparison between heaven and hell can be found anywhere than at Dayton. Within the borders of the Soldiers' Home all is quiet and pleasant but over the border a half thousand tempters are waiting, eager and anxious to lead the old and decrepit boy in blue to sin and death. Some of the doings in these slums are most revolting. To tell the naked truth would be an impossibility in any respectable

newspaper. The writer, in making his investigations, was aided in every manner by Chief Thomas J. Farrell, of the Dayton police department, and his able assistant. Detec-tive Frank McBride. Both men know every-body in these dives and the keepers respect them. Things were seen in the dives of Harrison township which seemed almost impossible. Saturday afternoon 1 was at the home of Nelson Driggs, who is known the country over, having once, with his wife, Gertie, been arrested for counterfeit-

The Driggs place may be considered fairy decent, but as for others along the line nothing good can be said of them. Mr. McBride pointed several places out, saving: Such and such a murder was committed in there." Then, again, he would say:
"There's a fellow who is supposed to be
mixed up in the killing of a veteran."
Many of these men have gone uncaught,
as the robbers and cutthroats stand together pretty well. Just now some of them are anxious to get in out of the wet, and are teiling what they know about the others. It will not be long until there is a general cleaning up out in Harrison township, and the jail will have to be enlarged. HOW IT IS DONE.

Every scheme is worked to bleed the old soldier. Each of these dens have women attaches. They are lowest of fallen women, and will go to any extreme to get the veteran's gold. The soldiers enter the saloons and the women coax them into the rear rooms. There they are drugged and robbed. Another scheme the bartender works is to announce to the gang of loafers and bloodsuckers that a certain comrade is going to treat, the soldier referred to being attended in a back room. A dozen or more men line up to the bar and drink. When the veteran is ready to go he is told by the bartender that he owes a bill of perhaps \$15 or \$20 for drinks. He kicks, of course. The bouncer is called, the victim is kicked and beaten about the money. is kicked and beaten about, the money taken from him and then he is thrown out of the dive. Maybe the next morning his

dead body is found in the road.

Not long ago this dodge was played upon a soldier. He was told that he owed \$17.

The man refused to pay it at first, and, in fact, did not have the money. The crowd gathered around him ready to do him harm. The soldier happened to have a check book, but no bank account. He wrote a check for the amount and it was accepted by the house. The next day the proprietor found it was no account and had the veteran arrested, but the case did not

Ex-District Attorney J. C. Patterson tells many stories of the crimes which were committed in the West End during his term in office. He said he convicted several hundred people of that community of all sorts of crimes. Every day he heard of assaults being made upon soldiers for the purpose of robbery. He says many veterans have been murdered. He tells a story about Jessie Lacey, who lived here several years ago. She worked the soldiers for all that was in it. The name of the man between was in it. The name of the man has slipped his memory, but the old fellow was a war-rior. He fell in love with Jessie, and she loved him for his pension. They were engaged and were to be married on the next pension day. When it rolled around the soldier went off on a drunk. Jessie in the meantime had found another soldier lover. Just before pension days the women of bad reputation come to Harrison township. They stay for a week, reap a rich harvest and then go away to return at the next quarterly payment. On the edge of the nome grounds are merry-go-rounds, roller coasters, wheels of fortune and all sorts of games of chance. They are there to rob would like very much to have them re-

Dickson & Clark, lawyers in Dayton, are those sixteen years was created attorneys for the home. Mr. Dickson had wholly by the Democratic party. The State this to say about the rotten condition of debt in January, 1861, when Gov. Henry affairs in Harrison township: "I have had considerable to do with the inhabitants of the West End, and a tougher, rougher lot of people never existed than those who run the dives. Men are murdered out there more often than we hear of, while assaults and robberies are occurring every day, and will until the dens of vice are wiped off the map of Montgomery township. We hope to do this by the Supreme Court of Ohio sustaining the 'mile-and-a-half limit law. The arguments have been made and a decision is expected every day. I feel pretty sure we will be sustained.

> APPEALING TO THE LAW. "After the law was passed we proceeded against a hundred of the dive keepers, and the grand jury returned ninety indictments for the violation of this law. Nelson Driggs was tried and we have convicted him. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and serve thirty days in jail. Under this law both a fine and imprisonment are unavoidable when the defendant is found guilty. Driggs has plenty of money and he fought the case on the ground that the law was unconstitutional. Sentence was, of course, suspended while the action was in the courts. If we get a decision the ninety cases will be tried at once, and we cannot help but convict. I think this will clean out the district. If we lose the decision there are at least 100 other statutes in Onio which will not stand. "We had a peculiar case some time ago

which goes to show how the old soldiers are used by the dive keepers. There was a veteran who had charge of the effects of the dead at the home. He had in his possession \$258 which belonged to the dead. The old fellow went down into one of the dives and drank too much. He exposed his money and the low men and women set to work to get it. They drugged the soldier and robbed him. When in a stupor he was placed on a train and sent to Columbus. The next day the veteran wakened up and went back to the home. The officials there had him arrested for embezzlement. The court appointed Mr. Clark and myself as his attorneys. We cleared the man and since then have been the counsel for the

Col. Robert Nevin, who, by the way, is in the field as a Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, was at one time proseccuting attorney of Montgomery county, He says: "I had a number of murders of old soldiers to prosecute. Besides those were many other crimes committed in the West End. The dives ought to be wiped out, but they never will be until the government takes a hand. The enforcement of the limit law will help wonderfully, but it will not cure. The dens will just move back to comply with the law and crime will go on as before. The government sends the old soldiers to the home and it ought to protect them. The divekeepers of the West End pay no revenue into the courts, and I cannot see

why the county should spend money to patrol it. Uncle Sam should put a guard of competent men on the highways and crime will never stop there until he does." So much for the bad side of a soldier's life at the Central Home at Dayton, Pass through the hedges, forget the wicked world outside and live with the old veterans in peace, plenty and contentment for a time. Five thousand five hundred and thirty-eight are living, while over in that silent, white-tombed city on the hill 6,275 heroes sleep

The disabled veterans have a beautiful home. There are 600 acres of lawn and wildwood. The landscape gardener has done his work well and his ornamentation

That Tired Feeling

So common at this season, is a serious condition, liable to lead to disastrous results. It is a sure sign of declining health tone, and that the blood is im-poverished and impure The best and most successful remedy is found in

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, healthy blood, and thus gives strength to the nerves, elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain in and health to the whole body. In truth. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes the Weak Strong

Besure to get Hood's and only Hood's. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass,

Hood's pute ours nauses and billiousness. AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND | TO-NIGHT | TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,

Otis Skinner To night and Wednesday Matinco,

Tuesday and Wednesday Nights, THE KING'S JESTER. PRIC S-Night: Gallery, 25c; balcony, 50c; or-chestra and dress circle, \$1; side boxes, \$1.50; stage boxes, \$2. Matinee: Balcony, 25c; dress circle, 50c; orchestra, 75c; side boxes, \$1.

HIS GRACE DE GRAMMONT.

ENGLISH'S Next Saturday SOUSA'S: PEERLESS: BAND

50 EMINENT MUSICIANS, Assisted by the renowned dramatic Soprano Mme. Francesca Guthrie-Meyer In One Grand Popular, Priced Concert.

PRICES-All lower floor, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Seats on sale Wednesday. ENGLISH'S (OCT. 29 30, 31, First and Only Appearance of the

LONDON AND NEW YORK CO. **ADA REHAN**

Oct. 29, THE LAST WORD. Oct. 30, TAMING OF THE SHREW Oct. 31, TWELFTH NIGHT. PRICES: Orchestra and Dress Circle, \$2; Orchestra Circle, \$2.50; Balcony, \$1.50; Gallery, \$1.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

PARK Matinees Daily.
PRICES-10c, 20c and 30c. This Afternoon and To-night.

The popular young actor, N. S. WOOD, In the great melodramatic production, ORPHANS of NEW YORK

Thursday-"STILL ALARM." EMPIRE LADIES' ENTRANCE ON

TO-NIGHT AT S. MATINEE AT 2. ROSE HILL'S ENGLISH F LLY CO.,

NEW AND ORIGINAL BURLESQUE, The Fakir's Daughter.

NEXT WEEK-Oct. 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3-Flyna & sheridan, "our Country Cousin." one of the finest in the land, and the coming chrysanthemum show will rival Director Bigelew's at Schenley Park. The artificial lakes are large enough to allow small sailing vessels, while the fishermen among the soldiers angle with good suc-

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court. Room 2-James M. Winters, Judge. Alice M. Yeo vs. John D. Yeo; divorce, Decree and custody of children granted

plaintiff.

Louis Foreman et al. vs. Frederick W.,
Frank. Judgment for plaintiff for \$84.86. Room 2-J. W. Harper, Judge. Nora O'Hara vs. Roy O'Hara; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff. Minnie Hopkins vs. Willis Hopkins; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff. Isaac Lemmon vs. William H. Webb; suit on judgment. Tried by court. Finding and judgment for plaintiff for \$591.71. Julia Todd vs. Citizens' Street-railroad Company; damages. Tried by court. Jury returned verdict for plaintiff for \$1,000. Room 3-Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge. Wagner Palace Car Company vs. Tarquina L. Voss; injunction. Dismissed at defendant's cost.

Home Brewing Company vs. Harry E. Dicks; account. Judgment for \$234.50. Criminal Court. John W. Kealing, Judge Pro Tem. State vs. Frank Rappaport; selling liquor

to minor. Noile entered. New Suits Filed. Nathan F. Dalton et al. vs. Jacob Steinmetz et al.; to foreclose lien. Superior this to say about the rotten condition of James I. Rooker vs. James S. Wheatly: on judgment. Superior Court, Room Anson W. Sherwood vs. Susan M. Sherwood; divorce. Superior Court, Room 3. Louis A. Kinsey vs. George D. Armstrong; attachment and garnishment. Superior Court, Room 1. John Kinne vs. Mary Kinne; divorce, Sue

perior Court, Room 2. · Hurry Up, Grover! Mornin', Grover! Yes, fine day! Writin' letters? eh? what say? Jest a check to pay a bill? Oh! thought mebby 'twas to Hill.

> That's too thin now-come off, Grover! minute's long enough for that, If you're a true blue Democrat! -New York Evening Sun.

Ain't had time to think it over?

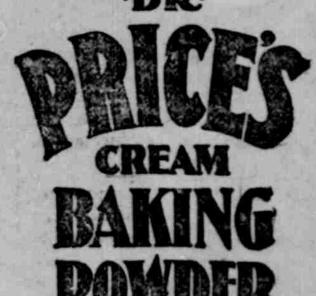
Britain's India in Peril. It is to be hoped that no sudden call to arms will occur in India when many military balls are on the tapis, for I have just heard of an entire cavairy regiment being deprived of their swords in order that these weapons might be used to decorate the

room on the occasion of a ball given by the officers of the garrison. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrap" Has been used over fif'y years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colle, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

25c a bottle.

Can't go to church? Why not? O my cough would disturb the congregation. Cure it then with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, a pure vegetable remedy, unfailing as the sun and mild and harmless as the summer air. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one min-

Awaraed Highest Honors-World's Pair.



A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant